Every Tree For Itself

Project Learning Tree Activity #27

Program of Studies

Science:

- S-P-LS-1 (Organisms have basic needs (e.g., air, water, nutrients, light) and can only survive when these needs are met.)
- S-4-SI-2 (Use simple equipment (e.g., plant lights), tools (e.g., rulers, thermometers), skills (e.g., describing), technology (e.g., electronic media), and mathematics in scientific investigations.)
- S-4-SI-3 (Use evidence (e.g., descriptions) from simple scientific investigations and scientific knowledge to develop reasonable explanations.)
- S-4-SI-5 (Communicate (e.g., graph, write) designs, procedures, and results of scientific investigations.)
- S-4-LS-1 (Organisms have basic needs (e.g., air, water, nutrients, light) and can only survive when these needs are met.)
- S-4-LS-9 (Organisms change the environment. These changes may be detrimental or beneficial.)

Core Content

Science:

- SC-E-SI-2 (Use simple equipment (e.g., magnifiers, magnets), tools (e.g., metric rulers, thermometers), skills (e.g., classifying, predicting), technology (e.g., electronic media, calculators, World Wide Web), and mathematics in scientific investigations.)
- SC-E-SI-3 (Use evidence (e.g., observations, data) from simple scientific investigations and scientific knowledge to develop reasonable explanations.)
- SC-E-SI-5 (Communicate (e.g., draw, graph, write) designs, procedures, observations and results of scientific investigations.)
- SC-E-3.1.2 (Organisms have basic needs. For example, animals need air, water, and food; plants need air, water, nutrients, and light. Organisms can survive only in environments in which their needs can be met.)
- SC-E-3.1.3 (Each plant or animal has structures that serve different functions in growth, survival, and reproduction. For example, humans have distinct body structures for walking, holding, seeing, and talking.)
- SC-E-3.3.2 (The world has many different environments. Distinct environments support the lives of different types of organisms. When the environment changes, some plants and animals survive and reproduce, and others die or move to new locations.)
- SC-M-SI-2 (Use appropriate equipment, tools, techniques, technology, and mathematics to gather, analyze, and interpret scientific data.)
- SC-M-SI-3 (Use evidence (e.g., computer models), logic, and scientific knowledge to develop scientific explanations.)
- SC-M-SI-5 (Communicate (e.g., write, graph) designs, procedures, observations, and results of scientific investigations.)
- SC-M-3.4.2 (Extinction of a species occurs when the environment changes and the adaptive characteristics of a species are insufficient to allow its survival. Extinction of species is common; most of the species that have lived on Earth no longer exist.)
- SC-M-3.5.4 (The number of organisms an ecosystem can support depends on the resources available and abiotic factors (e.g., quantity of light and water, range of temperatures, soil composition). Given adequate biotic and abiotic resources and no diseases or predators, populations (including humans) increase at rapid rates. Lack of resources and other factors, such as predation and climate, limit the growth of populations in specific niches in the ecosystem.)